Joint Fertiliser Venture in Jordan

*395. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has been signed with Jordan to set up a Joint fertiliser Venture in that country.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Indian workers are likely to get employment there; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. CHINTA MOHAN): (a) and (b). M/s. Southenrn Petrochemicals Industries Corporation Ltd. (SPIC) and M/s. Jordan Phosphate Mines Ltd. (JPMC), have signed an agreement on 12th October, 1991 for setting up a joint venture with majority shareholding by SPIC, to be provided mostly in the form of plant and machinery, equipment and technical services from India. The project is to produce phosphoric acid phosphoric acied equivalent to 2.08 lakh tonnes of P205 per annum, at an investment of US $ 100 million. Commercial production is expected by early 1994.

(c) and (d) Opportunities for Indian workforce are expected to open up as a result of the joint venture, but this cannot be quantified at this stage.

[*Translation*]

Self-Employment Programmes

*396. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study has recently been conducted to evalute the implementation of various self-employment programmes;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to make such programmes more result-oriented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) The Third round of concurrent evaluation of Integrated Rural Development Programme which is the self-employment programme in rural areas was conducted in the States/Union Territories for the period January, 1989-December, 1989.

(b) The main findings of this evaluation are as follows:-

(1) Primary and Tertiary Sectors were areas of main thrust covering 44% and 45% families respectively. In primary sector, Dairy Units (20% coverage) were more popular, as compared to other schemes. In Tertiary and Secondary Sectors, the reliance was on shops (17% coverage) and village industries (6% coverage) respectively.

(2) At the national level, 65% beneficiaries were selected in the meetings of Gram Sabhas.

(3) In the opinion of the beneficiaries, the assets provided to them were of good quality in 80% cases.

(4) About 37% beneficiaries had no overdues and 29% beneficiaries had overdues less than Rs. 1000. Thus about 66% beneficiaries had overdues upto Rs. 1000/-

.This compares well with the findings of NABARD(1985) according to which recovery is estimated at 69%.

(5) At the national level, 94% beneficiaries had not borrowed any money from private sources after acquisition of the asset.

(6) The assets had generated additional income (net of cost of maintenance and repayment of loan) of more than Rs. 2000/- in 42% cases, between Rs. 1001/- and Rs. 2000/- in 18% cases and between Rs. 501/- and Rs. 1000/- in 9% cases.

(7) The old beneficiaries had crossed the poverty line of Rs. 3500 in 81% cases and revised poverty line of Rs. 6400/- in 28% cases at the national level.

(8) Ineligible families were assisted in 16% cases at the national level.

(9) In 82% cases, there was no difference in the cost the asset as per official record and its value in the opinion of the beneficiary. However in the remaining 18% cases, some differences were observed. Of these, in 9% cases there were significant difference of more than Rs. 500/-. This indicates some malpractices and leakages in the implementation, which needs to be probed in by the authorities.

(10) Working capital was not provided to beneficiaries in 20% cases out of 62% such cases, where working capital was required.

(11) After care and Government support was not made available to the beneficiaries in 53% cases out of 71% cases requiring such support.

(12) The beneficiaries were not aware of the Group Life Insurance Scheme in 76% cases at national level.

(c) These findings were forwarded to the State Governments/UT Administrations for necessary corrective measures for proper implementation of the programme. In addition the following steps have also been taken:-

(1) Target for coverage of SC/ST beneficiaries has been increased from 30% to 50% and that of women beneficiaries from 30% to 40% of total families assisted with effect from 1.4.1990.

(2) Subsidy ceiling for physically handicapped persons has been enhanced to 50% of total project cost subject to monetary ceiling of Rs. 5000 from 1991-92 onwards.

(3) The target under TRYSEM has been increased to 4.25 lakhs in 1991-92.

(4) Land purchase has been made a permissible activity under Integrated Rural Development Programme with effect from 1.4.1991.

(5) All the Integrated Rural Development Programme beneficiaries from 1. 4. 1988 have been covered recently under Group Insurance Scheme of Life Insurance Corporation by way of Social Security Measures.

(6) Constant efforts are being made to step up per capita investment.

Industries in Rajasthan

*397. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) The number of small, medium and heavy industries established in the public and private sector in Rajasthan during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government of Rajasthan has submitted any proposal to make available at cheaper rates the required power and funds for the industries; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): (a) Registration of units in the Small Scale Sector is done at the district level. However, number of small scale units established under DIC Programme in Rajasthan during the last 3 years - 1987-88, 88-89 and 89-90 -are 3463, 5851 and 5444 respectively. These figures include not only units in SSI Sector, but also other units in VSI Sector as well as non-SIDO units. As regards units in the organised sector, the details of Industrial units in Rajasthan during the last 3 years are given below:-

Year	*No. of Industrial Licences issued in Rajasthan.*
1989	12
1990	6
1991(upto Oct.)	6

(b) and (c). The power tariffs are fixed by State Electricity Boards which are autonomous bodies under State Governments. Other incentives are also given by State Govts. to industries.

[English]

Industries Based on Rare Earth Sands

*398. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Rare Earths Limited proposes to set up some industries based on rare earth sands in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is a proposal to set up a Mining and Mineral Seperation project at Kudiramozhi in the V.O. Chidambaranar Dist. in Tamil Nadu by Indian Rare Eatrth Limited in collaboration with Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation for exploiting the heavy minerals found in the beach sand in the area.

Timing of this operation will depend on the need, and quantity needed for further processing in other factories producing Ti02 in the country.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Anti-Cancer Drugs

*399 SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI RAM SARAN YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: